

Fig. 3. *Cyllene picta* Drury.Fig. 5. *Valgus canaliculatus* Fab.Fig. 4. *Cyllene robinie* Forst.Fig. 6. *Cryptorhynchus lapathi* Gyll.

All figures are slightly enlarged, and drawn from nature by Miss Lydia M. Hart, under supervision.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW YORK ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

MEETING OF APRIL 20, 1897.

Held at the American Museum of Natural History.

Vice-President Dr. Love in the chair. Thirteen members present.

The Publication Committee reported that a lecture, by Prof. L. A. Best, had been given and called attention to the next by Dr. E. G. Love, to be held April 24th.

A vote of thanks was given to Professor Lyman A. Best for his lecture given before the Society.

Mr. Joutel spoke on the breeding habits of beetles. He stated that each species always worked in the same way, and that some larvæ live only on the sap that they cause to flow from their wounding the trees and so renders it impossible to raise them in the breeding box. He exhibited a collection of fifty species mostly Longicorns bred by him, among which were *Callidium antennatum*, four species of *Elaphidion*, *Heterachthes 4-maculatus*, *Phyton pallidum*, *Stenosphenus notatus*, *Cyllene pictus*, *X. colonus*, two species of *Euderces*, *Leptura emarginata*, *L. lineola*, *Cryptophorus verrucosus*, *Saperda puncticollis*, *moesta*, *discoidea* and *obliqua*, *Elasmocerus terminatus* and *Ichnea laticollis*.

Dr. H. G. Dyar spoke on the morphology of the abdominal legs of the Megalopygidae. He showed that there were two sets of legs of different functions, first, the ordinary legs with hooks on abdominal segments 3 to 6 and 10, used for prehension, and second, a series of paired soft pads on segments 2-7 used as sucking disks for adhering to smooth surfaces. The structure is peculiar and proves interesting as leading up to the creeping disks of the Eucleidæ where the prehensile legs have disappeared and the disk is formed by an extension of these short pads.

Mr. R. L. Ditmars read a paper entitled "Spiders," in which he gave a short history of their classification and structure, together with a sketch of their habits and uses. He called attention to their poison glands and fangs and compared them with those of the poisonous snakes. He illustrated their webs and explained their mode of construction.

MEETING OF MAY 4, 1897.

Held at the American Museum of Natural History.

President Palm in the chair. Ten members present.

A vote thanks was given to Dr. E. G. Love for his lecture on the "Study of Insects and their Transformations," delivered on April 24th.

Prof. D. S. Martin spoke on insect inclusions in fossil resins. He stated that many years ago he was an insect collector and collected in what is now the heart of the city. He said the subject of fossil insects had been well studied in Europe, and that the resins and insects had been found in many geological epochs. The resins being an excellent preserving medium, the insects were usually in good condition.

Fossil resins begin to appear in the Cretaceous but insects are not found in them; it is only when we come to the Eocene that insects begin to appear in the resins. The resin is a product of *Pinus succinefera*. He gave a history of the formation and its distribution and said that the African resins are of the latest Tertiary or Quaternary, and are found near the equator, that copal is not so hard as amber, and that Zanzibar is very rich in insects, but that they have not been well studied. The Zanzibar gum is found thirty to forty miles from the present beach, and is from a tree called *Tricolobium zanzibariense* which still grows in Zanzibar, and as the tree is a beach lover, it shows that the sea has receded that much.

Fossil resins, he said, are also found at the Magdalen River in South America.

Professor Martin exhibited many specimens, which included beetles, flies, ants, and bees, some like the Termites (white ants) were like those still found in the West Indies. After discussion, adjournment.

MEETING OF MAY 18, 1897.

Held at the American Museum of Natural History.

President Palm in the chair. Fourteen members present.

The Auditing Committee reported the accounts of the Treasurer as correct.

Dr. G. H. Horn presented four of his recent papers on Coleoptera to the Society.

Mr. Beutenmüller exhibited a number of hybrid moths, among which were crosses between *Actias luna* and *selepe*, *P. ceanothi* and *cecropia*, *P. gloveri* and *cecropia*, *P. gloveri* and *columbia*. He also showed the cocoons of the hybrids which partook of the characters of both parents.

Dr. Dyar gave a few notes on his studies of the larvæ of sawflies, and called attention to their large thoracic and small abdominal feet, just the opposite to the Lepidoptera. He said they were subject to dipterous and hymenopterous parasites in the same proportion as the Lepidoptera but of different species. He also spoke of the setæ and their arrangement, but had not carried his studies to completion.

Mrs. A. T. Slosson gave a few notes on her winter collections at Biscayne Bay and Miami, Florida, and said that the flora and fauna were entirely different to those of Lake Worth.

Dr. Prime gave a graphic description of the environs of Miami, Florida, and mentioned that there was a solid foundation of coral covered by vegetable mould in the hollows, and that the solid land extends along the coast in a strip about four miles wide, the bay being on one side and the everglades on the other; insect life is confined to this narrow strip and to the rows of keys that extend along the coast three to five miles from the main land. He gave an amusing example of landscape gardening around the hotel, which was to cut down every tree, shrub and bush to the ground, leaving a barren clearing surrounded by virgin forests.

Mr. Beutenmüller informed the Society of the sudden death of Mr. Martin L. Linell.

“Martin Larson Linell was born at Gronby, Sweden, June 24, 1849, and died suddenly May 3, 1897, of heart failure. He matriculated at the University of Lund, Sweden, in 1870. His father intended to fit him for the ministry, but he left the University at the end of his third year for the railway mail service. In 1879 he married and came to America, being employed first in a chemical laboratory in Brooklyn and afterwards becoming Curator of the Brooklyn Entomological Society. In 1888 he was appointed an aid in the Department of Insects in the United States National Museum, which position he held at the [time of his death. He was an invaluable museum worker, and during his] nine years in Washington he worked over and arranged a very large share of the collection, and had recently begun describing all of the new coleoptera.” A bibliography of his published writings will be printed in the Entomological News.

MEETING OF JUNE 21, 1897.

Held at the American Museum of Natural History.

President Palm in the chair. Ten members present.

The advisability of holding a field meeting on July 4th was discussed and left in the hands of the field committee for action.

Mr. Palm exhibited a number of moths from Arizona, amongst which was an unidentified cossid.

Mr. Munch showed a specimen of *Purpuricenus humeralis* var *axillaris* which he had bred.

MEETING OF OCTOBER 5, 1897.

Held at the American Museum of Natural History.

Vice-President Dr. Love in the chair. Eleven members present.

Mr. Beyer proposed for membership Mr. Charles Nushardt.

Mr. Joutel reported on the donations of insects for the auction sale by Mrs. Slosson, Messrs. Love, Seifert, Palm, Shoemaker, Ottolengui, Dyar, Cockerell, Doll, Münch, Joutel and Beutenmüller. A vote of thanks was given to all for their generous donations.

Prof. Cockerell communicated a note on the three species of *Xenoglossa*, found in New Mexico. He stated that these bees are commonly found in his locality and visit the flowers of *Cucurbita*, and that they are almost confined to this genus of flowers. *X. strenua* is described by him as *X. cucurbitarum*, but Mr. Fox stated that it agrees with Cresson's *Melissodes strenua*. It is, however, a true *Xenoglossa*.

Dr. Dyar spoke on the Pyromorphidæ found in New York. The family is a small one, allied to the Zygænidæ of Europe and more remotely to the Eucleidæ. There are three species in New York, *Harrisina americana*, *Acoloitus falsarius* and *Pyromorpha dimidiata*. The larva of the first is familiar, yet it needs further research, as there are two forms which may be different species. One form, described by Harris, is yellow with black warts; the other is banded with purple and has a white lateral line. The latter has not been bred recently. *Harrisina* is gregarious and feeds on the leaves of grape and woodbine. The larva supposed to be *Acoloitus*

is solitary, and feeds on grape, but rests on the withered portion of the leaf, with which its brown color harmonizes. A specimen of the larva of this species was shown. The larva of *Pyromorpha*, previously unknown, was discovered and bred last season. It is brown and feeds on dead leaves on the ground. The larvæ were bred on oak leaves, and some inflated specimens were shown.

Mr. Beutenmuller said that he has found *Harrisina americana* on the leaves of Judas tree (*Cercis canadensis*) in Central Park, and found *Pyromorpha dimidiata* at Parkville, Long Island, amongst grass at the border of a dense woods, and that the insect was very local, being confined to only a short stretch of grass. The flight is short and soft, thus rendering it easy to capture.

Rev. Zabriskie showed *Phengodes plumosa* from Flatbush, Long Island, and *Phellopsis obscurata* from White Lake, N. Y., and also a borer, unknown to him, in the stems of currant.

Mr. Münch exhibited some beetles taken by him during the past season. Adjournment.

MEETING OF OCTOBER 16, 1897.

Held at the American Museum of Natural History.

Vice-President Dr. Love in the chair. Twelve members present.

Mr. Charles Nushardt was elected an active member. Mr. Beutenmuller proposed Mr. C. F. Hartman for active membership.

Mr. Beutenmuller gave some notes on the genus *Anthocharis*. He stated that this name had to be dropped in preference to the name *Euchloë*. This last name was proposed by Hübner (Verzeich. bek. Schmett., 1816) and the former by Boisduval (Spec. Gen., I, 1836, p. 556). He further stated that we had too many species in our list and that in long series of *sara* and the var. *reakirtii* which run from white to yellow, *stella* and *julia* could not be picked out. *Thoosa* Scudder is probably the same as *reakirtii* ♀ and the specimens in the Neumoegen collection from which descriptions were made by W. H. Edwards (Can. Ent., xi, p. 87) were without doubt the same as *reakirtii*, but the type in Scudder's collection must be examined to definitely settle this question. *Flora*, he thought was a small *reakirtii*, and *ausonides* certainly nothing more than a race of the European *ausonia*. Strecker so places the species in his catalogue. *Hyantis* is suspiciously close to *ausonides* and may prove to be the summer brood. All the specimens of *ausonides* in the Hy. Edwards' collection were taken from March to May and all the *hyantis* in July. *Rosa* is without much doubt a variety of *olympia*. *A. creusa*, *cethura*, *pima*, *lanccolata* and *genutia* are good species. *A. morrisonii* was not known to him.

It is our painful duty to herewith announce the death of Dr. George H. Horn, the well known and eminent coleopterist. He died at Philadelphia, Pa., November 25, 1897, in his fifty-eighth year of age.